

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—I want to know whether the Hon'ble Member is speaking on the merits of the resolution or on the motion just now moved.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—I am speaking on the motion and not on the resolution.

†Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, are you able to follow the speech? If it is for the Speaker to find out whether the Hon'ble Member is speaking on the merits of the resolution or on the motion to postpone the consideration of the resolution. I want to know whether you are able to follow the speech.

(Laughter)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member may continue his speech after tea.

The House will now rise and meet after half-an-hour.

The House adjourned for recess at Three of the Clock and reassembled at Thirty Minutes past Three of the Clock.

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR *Concluded his speech in Marathi*]

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The question is :

“That the debate on the resolution moved by Sri Basangowda be adjourned to the next session”.

The motion was adopted

POINT OF ORDER.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, I rise to a small point of order. The Hon'ble Chief Minister quoted the Constitution with regard to the Speaker not having authorised the Deputy Speaker to act for him. Let us clear the point. We sincerely feel that there is something wrong here. Rule 11 of the Rules of procedure says.

“When by reason of illness or absence from India or for any other sufficient cause, the Speaker is unable to exercise any of his powers or discharge any of his functions, he may by order in writing delegate to the Deputy Speaker such of his powers and functions as he may deem fit. He may likewise revoke any such delegation.”

The rule is quite clear. There are two situations in this case. One is the Speaker being in India or within the State and unable to attend any sittings of the House and the other is the Speaker being ill and physically incapacitated from attending the House or going out of India

to a foreign country and being prevented from attending the sessions. The Chief Minister intervened and quoted article 180 (2) of the Constitution which says:

"During the absence of the Speaker from any sitting".....
(I stress the word 'sitting') of the Assembly, the Deputy Speaker or if he is also absent such person as may be determined by the rules of procedure of the Assembly or if no such person is present, such other person as may be determined by the Assembly, shall act as the Speaker."

I need not stress here that there is an amount of difference between sitting and session. A session consists of several sittings; may be 50 or 60 sittings or a few sittings. But a sitting does not consist of sessions. So one contemplates absence of the Speaker during the sitting; the other contemplates absence of the Speaker during a session. Rules have been framed under clause 9 of the Rules of Procedure at the commencement of every session, which is under Article 180 clause (2) of the Constitution.

"At the commencement of every session, the Speaker shall nominate from amongst the members of the Assembly a panel of not more than four Chairmen, any one of whom may preside over the Assembly in the absence of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, when so requested by the Speaker, or in his absence, by the Deputy Speaker."

Article 182-clause (2) of the Constitution and rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure are similar and they contemplate only the business of the Speaker during a sitting and not a session. Now difficulties have arisen when the Speaker is absent during the whole session or sessions because of illness or absence from the country itself. For such a contingency, rule 11 is framed. I heard an astonishing statement from either the Chief Minister or others on that side that rule 11 is not operative at all. That is a very startling statement which I find because the rule was framed by the Speaker presiding over a committee of this House and passed by this House. It is as good a law as any other. It is not as if a rule is framed by somebody which is binding on us; it is binding on the Chair as well as the House. The very rule 11 comes into play here. Clause (2) of Article 180 of the Constitution has no application at all to this situation because possibly they never contemplated such a situation while framing the Constitution and to fill up the lacuna we in this House have framed rule 11. There is no second opinion on this that though the declaration has not come from the Chair or other side, the Speaker has not authorised the Deputy Speaker in writing and has not delegated any of his powers to the Deputy Speaker. Under such a contingency, it is not only presiding over the sittings, so many other functions of the Speaker have to be discharged by the Deputy Speaker. Any of these functions have to be exercised by the Deputy Speaker as a Deputy of the Speaker in the absence of the Speaker outside India—possible he is already in Germany now and for another six weeks or so he will be out

(Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY)

of India. The unfortunate situation which I have to bring to the notice of the House is that rules are framed to be misconstrued and misapplied and disobeyed. Every day in and day out we find that the Government are not willing to follow these ruler. Even yesterday we find that under the rules certain rights and privileges have been given to this side, it was decided that a certain number of days shall be allotted for non-official business. The Government are not willing to follow the rule and they twist and turn and give a meaning which suits their purpose.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Can he question the ruling?

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I do not want to express anything against the ruling of the Chair. The culprit is the Government. They don't want to give any time. In their party they have decided for the adjournment of the House to-day or to-morrow; they are not willing to give any time. Generally speaking, Government do nor want follow any rules. I think I am in order in saying that Government are not willing to follow any rules framed by this House. The Minister for Public Works is saying that we always accuse the Congress Party of the Government. It is the bitter experience here.

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH.—And also I concede your right.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I am happy that my rights are conceded. Clause (2) of article 180 of the Constitution is not applicable at all. The rules are quite clear. That is why I say with due respects to the Deputy Speaker that all the actions taken by him are not legal.

†Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I would like to offer remarks briefly by way of supporting the motion made by Sri V. Srinivasa Shetty. The position is very clear as represented by my friend. When there is no written authorisation given by the Speaker to any other officer, either the Deputy Speaker or anybody to whom he wants to delegate the authority, then really a difficult and piquant situation arises as it has arisen now. Hon'ble Members on the other side have tried to suggest that rule 11 is meaningless. That we should have discovered that rule 11 is meaningless 4 years after the operation is a thing I cannot understand. This rule was there in the Bombay Assembly and this rule has been incorporated in the new rules which are in force for the past three years. I wonder how we can come to the conclusion that rule 11 is meaningless. Art. 180 (1) provides for a situation where the Deputy Speaker can act for the Speaker in the event of the Speaker's office being vacant. That is some situation where the Deputy Speaker can automatically act in terms of the Constitution. We can easily eliminate that situation because that is not the situation we are having here.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Was there no occasion when the Deputy Speaker presided in the absence of the Speaker?

†Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—The Deputy Speaker presides during the temporary absence of the Speaker for 2 hours, 3 hours or 4 hours, one or two days even when the Speaker is already in the Station.

Now, that is the situation which is taken care of by the rules. Article 180 (1) is whether the Speaker's office is vacant. Then, the Deputy Speaker, automatically, gets all the power.

Article 180 (2) says : ' During the absence of the Speaker '. That is, temporary absence of the Speaker. During a session, if the Speaker is absent temporarily for 4 or 5 days, certainly the Deputy Speaker or the Panel of Chairman may certainly preside. But, what the Constitution is silent about is, the situation when the Speaker is absent on side India and absent for illness etc. I am advisedly using the word 'silent'. My respectful submission is that article 180 (2) is silent on a situation whether the Speaker is absent outside India. This is advisedly put in the rules. If this is borne in mind, the meaning of rule 11 is not meaningless and is not unconstitutional; if so we are bound to act, in accordance with rule 11. If that position is conceded, the question arises whether there is authorisation and if authorisation is not there then, certainly the Speaker's functions cannot be exercised by the Deputy Speaker. Rule 9 and 10 provide for presiding; there is no trouble. But, how are certain other powers which have got to be exercised by the Speaker could be exercised by the Deputy Speaker when there is no authorisation or delegation? For instance, the Speaker can adjourn the House. Sir, who can exercise that power except the Speaker? The same difficulty arises in the case of money bills. It is specific that only the Speaker can exercise these powers. Unless the power is delegated to the Deputy Speaker, he cannot adjourn the House; he cannot certify the money bills, that is the situation. That is why, I am saying that the Government want to twist the situation and say that the House adjourns tomorrow. How can they ask you to adjourn the House tomorrow? You cannot do it unless the Speaker has authorised you to do so.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—I will consider it and give my ruling tomorrow.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—What about our yesterday's ruling and the other ruling which you had reserved about Sri Venkaji Rao presiding over the proceedings of the House?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—I will look into it.

Now official Resolution Re : shifting of capital from Bangalore to Davangere.

SRI B. G. KHOT.—I beg to move :

" That this Assembly is of the opinion that the capital of Mysore State should be shifted from Bangalore to Davangere."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Resolution moved :

" That this Assembly is of the opinion that the capital of Mysore State should be shifted from Bangalore to Davangere".

† ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಬಿ. ಹೋತ್.—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈಗ ಕಳೆದ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳರಾಗಾಯ್ತುಂದ ಈ ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಿ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಎಂತ ಹೆಸರಿಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಚರ್ಚೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು. ಇನ್ನೂ ಆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮುಗಿಯದೆ ಹಾಗೇ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಆಗಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯೆಲ್ಲರತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯಾಂಶ ಎಂದರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಒಂದು ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಬದಲಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ವಿಷಯ ಹೊರತು ಬೇರೆ ಏನಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ನಾನೀಗ ತಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಠರಾವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ವಿಷಯ ಆಡಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ವಿಚಾರ ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಏತಕೆಂದರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹೆಸರು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲೇ ಈ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯೂ ಬದಲಾಗಬೇಕೆಂಬ ವಿಷಯ ಸಭೆಯ ಸಭೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಇದು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಗೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಅಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು ಎಂಬ ವಿಚಾರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಆರೋಪಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಎರಡು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟೇರಿಯಟ್ ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವಾಗ ಇದನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬೇರೆ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟೇರಿಯಟ್ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಕಟ್ಟಲು ಹಣವೆಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದೆಲ್ಲಾ ನನಗೇನು ತಿಳಿಯದೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ನನಗಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳೇನೆಂದರೆ - ಒಂದನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಹೊಸ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲರತಕ್ಕ ಜನರಲ್ಲರಲ್ಲೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯತನಕ ಒಂದು ಆ ಸೈಕರಾಜಿಕರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಎಮೋಷನರ್ ಇಂಟಿಗ್ರೇಷನ್ ಭಾವನೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಇಂಟಿಗ್ರೇಷನ್ ಆಗಿ 5 ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಕಳೆದವು. ಆದಕಾರಣ ಆ ಸೈಕರಾಜಿಕರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಎಮೋಷನರ್ ಇನ್ ಸ್ಟಿಗ್ರೇಷನ್ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನೂ ಉಂಟುಮಾಡೋಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಈ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಅವಶ್ಯವಿದೆ ಅನ್ನುವುದು ಒಂದನೇ ಕಾರಣ. ಇನ್ನು ಎರಡನೇ ಕಾರಣ; ಈಗ ಹಾಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಕೇವಲ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುತ್ತೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹಾಲಿ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇ ಹವಾ, ನೀರು ಇತರೆ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳಿರಲಿ, ಅದು ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿರಲಿ, ಇದು ಒಂದು ಮೂರೆ ಆಯಿತು. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಒಂದು ಕೊನೆ ಆಯಿತು. ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಯಾವಾಗ್ಲೂ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ ಎಂಬುದು ನನ್ನ ಎರಡನೇ ಉದ್ದೇಶ. ಇದರಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾಗದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೂ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾಗದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೂ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಒಂದು ಠರಾವನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಇನ್ನು ಮೂರನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಒಂದೇ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳು - ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳೂ, ಆಫೀಸುಗಳೂ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳೂ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತವಾಗಬಾರದೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಈ ಠರಾವನ್ನು ಟೇಬಲ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಈಡೇರಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಈಗ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತು ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಗೆ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಈ ಏಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯಮಾಡಿ ದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದೂ ನನ್ನ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳೊಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಠರಾವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥ ಒಂದು ಸಂಭವ ಇದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಅದೇಶತಪ್ಪ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ರಾಘ ಸಿಕ್ಕಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ನಾನು ಈ ಗೊತ್ತುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

1947 ರ ನಂತರ, ನಮಗೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದನಂತರ, ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರು ಏನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತ ಬಂದರು ಎಂದರೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡಿರಿ. ನಗರ ಮತ್ತು ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶಕೊಡಬೇಡಿ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಯಾವತ್ತೂ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸುಖವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತವೆಯೋ ಅಷ್ಟಷ್ಟೂ ತ್ರಾಸವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. Therefore go back to the villages, India lives in villages ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

[Sri K. KENOHAPPA (Chairman) in the Chair]

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ಕಡೆ ಕಾರು ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲ ರೈಟ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲ...

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಬಿ. ಬೋರ್.—ಸುಖದ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಲ್ಲ. ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರು ಹೇಳಿರುವಂತೆ ನಾವು ನಡೆದರೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡಿ ಗೊತ್ತುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

Sri N. O. SAMAJI.—(Spoke in Marathi).

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಬಿ. ಬೋರ್.—ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು 20 ಮಂದಿ ಇರಲಿ, ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಇರಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇರಲಿ ಆ ವಿಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ನಾನು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಭಾರತದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ವರ್ಷಗಳತನಕ ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ತರಹ ಅನುಭವಗಳು ಬಂದಿವೆ. ರಾರ್ಡ್‌ಕರ್ಷನ್ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಕತ್ತ ನಗರವು ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕಲ್ಕತ್ತ ನಗರವು ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದು ನೂತ್ನವಲ್ಲ, ಅದರಿಂದ ತೊಂದರೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಮೊಗಲ್ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದ ಡೆಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿದರು. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯನ್ನು ಕರಾಚಿಯಿಂದ ರಾವಲ್‌ಪಿಂಡಿಗೆ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿದರು ಗುಜರಾತಿನ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯನ್ನು ಅಹ್ಮದಾಬಾದಿನಿಂದ ಗಾಂಧಿನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಲು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಮಾಡಿ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ನಗರವನ್ನೇ ಕಟ್ಟಲು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಅನೇಕ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಗಳ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಯಾರಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎರಡು, ಎರಡೂವರೆ ಕೋಟಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಸುಖವಾಗಬೇಕು, ಆಡಳಿತದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳೂ ಸಿಕ್ಕಬೇಕು. ಈ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯು ಮಧ್ಯವರ್ತಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ, ಬಹಳ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಶಾಸನಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಈಗಿನ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಬಹಳ ವೇಳೆ ಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾನೇ 500 ಮೈಲಿ ದೂರದಿಂದ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. I am coming from the extreme northern border of the State. ನನಗಿಂತ ಎರಡನೆಯವರು ಮುಂಬಯಿ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. I am the last man to come from the northern border. I may come and arrive at this place within 24 hours if I travel continuously and without a break. ಆದರೆ ಬದರೆ, ರಾಯಚೂರು ಮುಂತಾದ ಕಡೆಗಳಿಂದ ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ದಿವಸ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಕೆ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಹೆಲಿಕಾಪ್ಟರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಗಂಟೆಗಳ ಕಾಲದೊಳಗೆ ಬರಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಬಿ. ಬೋರ್.—That is exuberant. ನಾವು ಗಾಂಧಿ ತತ್ವವನ್ನು ನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕು. Let there be simplified state of democracy, let there be simplified state of administration. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಯಾವುದೂ ತರಹ ಶುದ್ಧ ಮತ್ತು ಸೌಮ್ಯರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ನಡೆದಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ತರಹ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವೈಭವವೇ ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ವೈಭವದ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಸೌಖ್ಯ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರಳ ಜೀವನವನ್ನೂ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಜಿ. ಬೋತ್)

ಈ ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಮಾರು ಎರಡು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬರ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಿಜ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿರುವಂಥ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಬಹುದು. Davanagere is nothing more than a village. That is a big village, a major village. ಆದಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು clashes ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯಬಹುದು. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ emotional and psychological integration ಆಗಬೇಕು. ನಾವೆಲ್ಲ ಭಾವನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಒಂದುಗೂಡಬೇಕು. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಹವ, ನೀರು, ಸುಖ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಂಪನ್ನ ಎದ್ದರೂ ಸಹಿತ, ರಾಜಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಜನರಿಗೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಒಂದು ಮೂರೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಆತಂಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಯು ಎಲ್ಲ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದಲೂ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸ್ಥಳವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯನ್ನೂ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಯೋಚ್ಯವೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯನ್ನು ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಗೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ, ನಮ್ಮ ಈಗಿನ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಲಭವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. It will be a simplified set of administration, administration will be efficient, administration will be inexpensive, administration will be for the better of the poor and others.

4-30 P. M.

For all these reasons, I say that Davanagere will be a central place. Sir, this may look rather surprising and impractical to some. They may say that it is very difficult to set up the entire machinery in a different place when it is settled at one place and that it may involve extra-expenditure. I can also understand that this suggestion of mine may produce different reactions in different quarters. But what I want to make out is, when you are trying to establish GRAM RAJ, the administration and Government should get into closer touch with the populace. We will have to shun pomp and glory-VAIBHAVA which is very expensive. Our business must be conducted not necessarily in an expensive way. Our legislature work need also not be conducted with this pomp-VAIBHAVA. It is not necessary. Our methods need not necessarily be expensive. That is my opinion Sir. If you get down to conduct things in a simpler way, the so-called emotional integration will be easy; it will facilitate administration also; rural development will be facilitated. It will help for the administration to come into closer contact with the rural people. Democracy will function all the more effectively and efficiently. It is only with this object, this resolution has been brought forward. I request the Government to keep this in view. The Government also should think of this in an objective way how to bring about efficiency in Government, how to provide facilities in all directions to people at no great expense. I leave the resolution in the hands of the Government and request them to give due consideration to this subject. It may be that the

Government may not be prepared to implement the resolution and shift the capital today, here and now. But at least in due course, they must take steps to do what is necessary in this direction.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—What would be the expenditure ?

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Sir, when we move the capital we must shift all the residents of Bangalore to Davangere Sir, including cattle. That will be very fine.

Sri B. G. KHOT.—Bangalore will be an industrial city. Why should you attempt to shift people and cattle from Bangalore ?

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Sir, I quite remember, Md. Toglak shifted the capital of India from Delhi to Devagiri. At that time it is said, he passed such an order that all citizens, cattle and even cats should be shifted. Let us also make an order of that type.

Sri B. G. KHOT.—I do not know why my friends make these wonderful suggestions. Bangalore will remain as it is. It is an industrial city. It will develop in its own way as an industrial centre;

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—I rise to a point of order Sir. This question of location of the capital of the State is already settled in the S. R. Act. It was decided by the Parliament. Therefore this House is not competent to pass a resolution on this subject. I therefore feel that this resolution is out of order.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—This subject is already on the agenda. It is therefore a fit subject for the Assembly. The Hon'ble Members may give whatever suggestion they like and pass the resolution in whatever in whatever way they like.

Sri B. G. KHOT.—I only suggest that my resolution is recommendatory. That is the opinion of the House. Therefore it is not out of order.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Should there be no sense in bringing this kind of resolutions Sir. ? We have already spent two crores for this building. It is not so easy. Suppose you shift, where is the building ?

Sri B. G. KHOT.—I wish to submit that I am not asking you here and now to shift. If you are clear in your mind about, you may take steps gradually to shift the capital. After making suitable arrangements you can shift I am therefore requesting through you Sir, the Government to consider whether it is not desirable and whether it is not possible even now to shift. Merely because we have spent 2 crores is it said anywhere that you should not shift ? Why did the Government of India shift the capital from Calcutta to Delhi although they had spent lots of money in Calcutta ?

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Why not the Capital of India be shifted to somewhere in Central India ? Why should it be in Delhi ?

Sri B. G. KHOT.—With these words, I commend my resolution Sir.

†Sri V. S. PATIL (Belgaum).—Sir, I must think Mr. Khot for bringing a novel proposition before this Hon^{ble} House, which is really a thought provoking one. The reasoning advanced by him is really worth considering. Some of my friends have asked the question as to why when we have spent so much amount here, we should shift and it is not therefore reasonable and feasible to think of this idea at this time. My good friends have forgotten that Mysore State had a capital quite different from Bangalore. When this State is named Mysore why should there be another capital called Bangalore. If you call the State as Bangalore State, then I have no objection to Bangalore being the capital. Or as some 50 members have tabled a resolution call it as Karnatak State.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—What about shifting the capital to Vijayanagar ?

Sri V. S. PATIL.—Shift the capital to Vijayanagar and call it Vijayanagar State, but simply because you have constructed this Vidhana Soudha at a cost of Rs. 2 crores, it cannot be said that the capital of the State must remain here in Bangalore. It is always questioned why the capital of India should be in Delhi alone and it is asked why there should not be a southern capital for India. In that case we must suggest to the Centre that Bangalore is the proper place for the southern capital of India in which case this Vidhana Soudha can be easily utilized for Parliament and we would also not be put to any loss for having constructed this building. We can recover the cost of this building from the Centre and then construct a new capital for ourselves.

Then there is another point. Too much centralisation at a place always spoils the beauty, the health and everything of that place. That is the natural consequence of too much centralisation. Bangalore was a city of 2 lakhs, but now its population has gone to 12 lakhs.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—If the capital is shifted to Davangere will you give up your demand for transferring some areas to Maharashtra ?

Sri V. S. PATIL.—That is a separate demand. You should not mix up issues. As I was saying, too much centralisation has created so many slums in Bangalore. The Bangalore Corporation is finding it difficult to cope with the problem. Any person who goes round the city will find that people are finding it difficult to get a drop of water ; there is scarcity of water to a great extent in Bangalore. The Government is unable to cope with the situation. Under the circumstances it is much better to decentralise the functions. Let this city be a place for foreign visitors because this is a city of parks and gardens with a beautiful climate ; more than that, this is a wet area.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Is it not attractive to you because you have already become old ?

Sri V. S. PATIL.—That is another point which I should like to stress. As in all big cities there is always a black side. So far as morals are concerned, we had a very bad experience just a few days ago in our Legislators' Home. It is better that at least we Legislators, who claim to be the leaders of our people must be above these things. It is better that we lead a simple life as enunciated by my friend Sri Khot. When we are shifting to a forest area or a river side we can have a better climate or Ashrama life. Why should we have such a big palatial building? That was the argument of my friend? There is some force in it. Mahatma Gandhi has several times said that what is required in India is simple living and high thinking. So I think that our capital should be in a place where we can live and our Ministers can live in huts. By remaining here our Ministers have become more than lords. When a Minister is ousted from power does not want to go back to his old place and so he tries to stick on to power. This has a corrupting influence on the administration. That is why I say a Minister when he accepts office as a Minister should live in huts and lead a simple life like Mahatma Gandhi so that when he goes out of power he will not be sorry. So I submit for the sake of simple living and high thinking in the interest of the administration the suggestion made by Sri Khot is worth considering. I do not mean to say that the capital must be shifted immediately, but this is a thought provoking proposition and it must be considered by us all. My friend should not feel that he is alone in supporting this proposition. We are there to support him in any proposal which he may bring forward in this House provided it is a reasonable one. So long as the Congress is ruling in this country, it is ruling in the name of the poor people. They are wearing only handwoven khaddar to show that they are representatives of the poor people. In this situation it is befitting the Congress to shift the capital from Bangalore to some other place.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—What about Belgaum?

Sri V. S. PATIL.—Belgaum is not proper for capital because we do not want all these troubles there. We do not want all these party factions to be brought there.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—How do you like Hubli?

Sri V. S. PATIL.—The central place as suggested by my friend Sri Khot is Davangere and so that proposition is worth consideration. In the Punjab we have constructed an altogether new capital. So why not we do the something in Mysore also? In Gujarat they are constructing a new capital. So many capitals are being constructed and so why not our State also do the same thing? We must construct our capital not on the basis of these big buildings, but we should have only small huts which will benefit both the people and particularly the Ministers. It is said that Davangere is a central place. I have not seen it and so I cannot give my opinion about this place. My friend Sri Khot must have seen it.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Why not Mangalore ?

Sri V. S. PATIL.—It is in a corner. If Mangalore is selected we have no objection to it provided you allow Belgaum to go to Maharashtra.

If Mangalore is selected I have no objection provided you allow Belgaum to go to Maharashtra. If my friend Mr. Khot agrees, instead of Devangere, I think Harihar is a better place I think the Hon'ble Members will consider this proposition seriously; I do not mean to say that the resolution must be passed, I say that the proposition must be considered thoroughly. My suggestion to the Centre is that the southern headquarters of Government of India should be located in Bangalore. It would be more advisable and beneficial. From that point of view, this proposition may be considered.

About the shifting of Vidhana Soudha to the new place, I do not think that is possible. In Russia they are shifting the whole buildings. If we want, we can call for the Russian experts; that is a different matter. Man has progressed in society so much that he can do and undo so many things. If you intend to do it, you can do it. So I request the Honourable Members to consider this proposition dispassionately. Let them not be conservative. Let them see what is going on in the country and then consider this proposal. So I should like to support the resolution moved by my friend.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರು ತಂದಿರ ತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಗೊತ್ತೂವಳಿ ನದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮಂಜಸವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ; ಇದ್ದಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಮುಂದಿನದೂ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಸರಳ ಜೀವನ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯದ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯನ್ನು ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಯಂಥ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರೂ ಹೇಳಿದಂಥ ತತ್ವವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಗೆ ಬಹುಶಃ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪಟ್ಟಣವನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಅವರು ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದರ ಮೊದಲು ಸರಳ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಯಾರಾಗಿರುವ ಜನ ಯಾರು? ಈಗ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಅವರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ವಾಸಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇಲ್ಲರಂತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಅಷ್ಟ ಭೋಗಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಯಾರು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ? ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಡಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನೀರಿಲ್ಲ, ನಿಲ್ಲುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನೆರಳಿಲ್ಲ, ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮನೆ ಇಲ್ಲ; ಅಂಥ ಜಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗ ಒಪ್ಪುವವರು ಯಾರು? ಹೋಗಲಿ ಅನ್ನುವುದು ತಾನೆ ಹೇಗೆ? ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಅವರು ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಾರನ್ನು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿ ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುವ ವಾತಾವರಣವಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸ್ಥಳ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರ್.—ಅಷ್ಟ ಭೋಗಗಳು ಯಾವುವು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಅವು ಬಹಳ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು ಅಂತ ಕಾಣುತ್ತೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಯಜಮಾನರ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಬೆರಕೊಡುವವರು ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಈ ರೇಷನಲಿಷ್ಠಿಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಾಇತ್ತು. ಜನ ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರನ್ನು ಮರೆಯುವ ಕಾಲ ಬಂದಿರುವಾಗ ಅವರನ್ನು ಈವಾಗ ನೆನೆಸಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅದು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಕರವಾದ ವಿಷಯ! ಜನ ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದರೆ,

ಅವರ ತತ್ವ ಪಾಲಗೋಸ್ಕರವಲ್ಲ; ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ನೆಹೆಸುಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆ ಯಿಂದಲ್ಲ, ಅವರ ಹೆಸರನಮೇರೆ ಒಂದು ಪಕ್ಷ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೆಲವು ಜನಗಳು ತೀರ ಕಟ್ಟುಹೊದುವುದೇ, ಶುದ್ಧವರ ಪೋಷಣೆ ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೊರಡುತ್ತಾರೆ; ಅವಾಗ ಜನ ಮೂರುಕಾಸು ಕಾಣಿಕೆ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಜನರು ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಮೂರುಕಾಸು ಹಾಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ; ಶುದ್ಧವರ ಹೆಸರು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಕಾಸು ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ, ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು. ನಾವು ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಯ ಶಿಷ್ಯರು ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಯಕರು ನೆಹರೂರವರು; ನಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕ ನಾಯಕರು ಹೋಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟರು, ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು ಈಗ ಉಳಿದಿರುವ ಶಿಷ್ಯರು ನಾವೇ, ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ತ್ಯಾಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಭೋಗ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವಾದ ಈ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಅದೇ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿರುವಾಗ, ಬೋಟ್ ಅವರು ಸುಂದರವನ ಮುಂದೆ ಸುಖ ದುಃಖ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಡತಾಗಿಯೇ. ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಹೇಗೆಂದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ನಾಲ್ಕು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಜನ ಜವಾನರು ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಜವಾನಿಗೆ ಜೀವನಮಾರ್ಗ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಜಮಾನ, ಮನೆ ನಿಲ್ಲದ್ದಾರೆ; ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬುದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಪ್ಲೇನ್ ರಿಸೀವ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಆಳುಗಳನ್ನಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಥ ಮಂತ್ರವಿಧಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇಷ್ಟು ನಾಕಾರಿಗೆ ಸೇವೆಮಾಡುವ ಅವಕಾಶ ಏನಿತ್ತು. ಅನೇಕ ಜನ ಬಂದು ಈ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಂದು ಕಂಡು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅವಕಾಶ ಏನಿತ್ತು ಹಳ್ಳಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ.....

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ವಿಷಯ ಹೇಳಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿವ್ವಪ್ಪ.—ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುವ ತೊಂದರೆ ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀನಿ. ಇಂಥ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅಡ್ಡಜಸ್ತ್ ಆಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಅವರು ಬೇರೆ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಒಹಹ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. “ನಮಗೆ ಇದೆಲ್ಲಾ ರೂಢಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ, ನಾವು ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿರ ಬೇಕು” ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. “ಇಷ್ಟಾದರೂ ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮಗೆ ಆಸೆ ಇದೆ, ಅವಕಾಶಕೊಡಿ” ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮುಂಡುವಲ್ಲಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅವಕಾಶಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಗೆ ಈ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಂಶ ಹೋದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ತರಹ ಒಂದು ಭೋಗದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಏಕಾಏಕಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆತ್ಮವಾದರೂ ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತದೆಯೇ! ಮೇಲ್ಕಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಎಕ್ದಮ್ ಕಳಗಿಳಿಸಬಾರದು. ಅವರ ಅಂತಸ್ತನ್ನು ಮೆಟ್ಟಲು ಮೆಟ್ಟಲಾಗಿ, ಅವರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ನೋವಾಗದ ರೀತಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಮೇಲೆಯೂ ಅವರ ಹೃದಯಕ್ಕೆ ನೋವಾಗದ ಹಾಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಅವರು ಒಂದು ಹೆಸರಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ಒಂದು ತತ್ವದ ಮೇಲೆಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಐಯಿನೋರು ಎಂದು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು “ಭಿಕ್ಷಾ ಗುರು ಧರ್ಮ, ಕಾರುಣ್ಯದ ಭಿಕ್ಷ” ಎಂದು ಈವಾಗಲೂ ಭಿಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಪೂರ್ವಿಕರೂ ಯಾರೋ ಧರ್ಮದಿಂದ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಬರುವ ಐಯಿ ಮೋವರು ಧರ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರಲೂ ಭಿಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಜನ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಭಿಕ್ಷ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಒಂದು ಹೆಸರಿನ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಹೆರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಆಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇವರು ಅರ್ಹರೇ? ಅದೂ ಅವರನ್ನು ಎಕ್ದಂ ಸೆಂಟರ್ಬದರಾಯಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಅಂತಸ್ತನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆಮಾಡಬಾರದು, ಇಂತಹಂಥ ನಾನಾ ರೀತಿಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು, ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನು, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ಆಮೇಲೆ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿ. ಕಲಿಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದ ಸನ್ಯಾಸಿಗಳೆವರು. ಏಕಾಏಕಿ ಈ ಅಷ್ಟೇಶ್ವರ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ಧಪ್ಪ)

ಗಣನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಸದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಇದುವೇ ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

5-00 P. M.

†Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important resolution since it is brought up by an important Member of this House Mr. Khot. Sir, you can understand how important he is. When he spoke on the land reforms report by the Jatti Committee, the Hon'ble Member from Sadalga said that the land should go to the tiller of the soil. His contention was that it is the bull-dozer that tills the land and so the land should go to the bull-dozer. (laughter) That was the fine argument he put forth before us at that time. His present contention for shifting the capital from Bangalore to Davangere is also very strange. He says that Davangere would be a central place for the State. If we take the instance of Madras, where is the capital? It is in a corner of the State. Similarly, the capital of Maharashtra. Even the capital of India—Delhi—is in the northern most part of the country. Supposing, it is conceded to shift the capital to Davangere. Are there proper facilities? Are there buildings and roads and other amenities? At Davangere, there is only metre gauge and not broad guage. So, what about the transport facilities. Sir, the Post and Telegraph headquarters are at Bangalore. The Incometax Officers are at Bangalore. So, you will have to shift all these to Davangere. I sincerely feel that such a resolution is misleading. If not to-day, tomorrow somebody may bring another resolution to shift the capital to Mangalore or Coorg or to Karwar. This would be misleading the other States also. The Bombay people may say that the capital should be moved to Nagpur and Madras people may say that their capital should be at Coimbatore. So, let us not bring such resolutions which will confuse not only the Mysoreans but also others in the other State. When a resolution is brought, the mover must know the consequences of it also. What is it that we are going to achieve by shifting the capital? The Government party is not able to change the name of the State even though that resolution is coming from 1938 when my friend Mr. Doddameti was a member of the Bombay Assembly. It has not been possible for him to change the name all these years. Sir, I am told that so long as the Hon'ble Minister Sri Veeranna Gowdh is there, it is impossible.

(laughter)

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಜಿ. ದೊಡ್ಡಮೇಟಿ.—1936 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂಬೈನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಹೆಸರು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ವಿಚಾರ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ಅಂಗೀಕೃತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದಾದನಂತರ ಈಗ ಕಳೆದ 5 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಈ ವಿಚಾರ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—The creation of Karnataka was there. Mr. Doddameti has moved a resolution. May I further bring it to your notice that when such a resolution was brought, he had Mysore the least in his mind. His resolution was only in respect of Bombay, a portion

of Madras and Coorg. Now this is Mysore State. The Mysore State was not newly created as Andhra. There was a State called Mysore, it had people and it had a capital. What is the use of shifting the capital now. The will of the majority should prevail, not the wishes of those in the four districts alone. My submission to the Hon'ble Speaker is, Please do not shift the capital.

Sir, I know for certain that the name of Mysore would be retained so long as Veeranna Gowdh is there. (*laughter.*) We have confidence in him. He is going to retain the name of Mysore; take it from me. You may bring this resolution a hundred times, but we will defeat it. We are not going to surrender. We will retain Mysore.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—On a point of order. My learned friend Sri Arumugham is addressing members directly. He is calling them by name. Is that in order?

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—What is the point involved?

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—The Hon'ble Member is doing it many times. It is his habit. An Hon'ble Member can address the Chair and not individual members by name.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Excepting that does he want to say something, I see no point of order.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Did you give a ruling, Sir.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—It calls for no ruling.

(*Laughter.*)

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—It is usual for Mr. Kothawale to raise a point of orders when there is no point. That is his practice and he is continuing it.

(*Laughter.*)

He is suffering a sort of sickness and that sickness always makes him to raise a point of order. (*renewed laughter.*)

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—If there is any disease, it is surely on the other side.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Please come to the point.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—I always speak on the point, Sir. You know I never speak beyond the point.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—So far, all his remarks have been beside the point. (*Laughter.*)

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Sir, Bangalore is the final capital of this State. I can assure the House—and all can depend on my assurance—that Mr. Mariappa is a strong man. He will not spend a pie for the Davanagere project. (*laughter.*) So long as Mariappa is there, whether he is in the cabinet or not, he will not allow the shifting from Bangalore to Davanagere. Mr. Veeranna Gowdh, so long as he is the P.W.D. Minister, he will not construct one building in Davanagere to make it the capital. It is a decided matter and let us not bring a resolution for it. It is no good bringing a resolution for shifting a mountain. Can

(Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM)

we, Mr. Speaker, bring a resolution in Parliament saying that the Himalayas be shifted to Cape Comorin! Who is to do it. Sir, in this connection, I am reminded of a story. It is like this: A person declared himself as a mountain-eater. A king heard of him and called him and said: Look here, I want to expand this town but there are a few hills which are obstructing my scheme. So would you kindly eat these hills, The mountain eater said "All right, Your excellency, I will eat them? but you know I must equip myself for that. I must improve my health and I must eat well. The King therefore fed him for about six month with very good food, with lot of vitamins and all that. One day that fellow—his name is Mahadevan—said : Your excellency, now I am ready for eating hills. Please take me to the place. The king was happy and took him along with a large number of people to the hills. Then he said: Here are the mountains, Mahadevan, Eat them quickly. Mahadevan replied : I am anxious to eat them, Your Excellency. I am ready for it. Come on. Place the hills in my hands and I will eat them quickly. He wanted the hills to be placed in his hands!

(Loud laughter).

Sir, Sri Khot's resolution is like the story of Mahadevan.

I have nothing to add. Thank you.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಲಂಗೇಗೌಡ (ಕನಕಪುರ).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ನದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಬಿ. ಜಿ. ಬೋತ್ ಅವರು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪಟ್ಟಣವನ್ನು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಿಂದ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಗೆ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಂದಿರುವ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಬಹಳ ಸೂಕ್ತ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪಟ್ಟಣವನ್ನು ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಗೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಅವರು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇದನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸ್ವಾಗತವಲ್ಲ. ಜನರ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಬಹಳ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಗೆ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು, ಜನರಿಗೆ ಬರ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇದನ್ನು ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಒಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಈ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಾವಿನ್ಸು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಆಗಬೇಕು, ಮೈಸೂರು ಮೈಸೂರಾಗಿಯೇ ಉಳಿಯಬೇಕೇ ಎನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಆಗ ಮೈಸೂರೇ ಒಂದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಒಂದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಆದಮೇಲೆ ಆದರ ತೀರ್ಮಾನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟಲ್ ಆಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಭಾಗಗಳು ಮೈಸೂರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಆಗ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಭಾಗಗಳು ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಉಳಿಯುವಂತಾದರೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟಲ್ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಈ ರೆಸಲ್ಯೂಷನ್ನಿನ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾದರೂ ಈ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಎನ್ನುವ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗುವವರೆಗೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಮುಂದೂಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಚೋಡರಾಜರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಂದಿರುವ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಅವರು ಬೇರೆ ಜವಾಬುದಾರಿಯಿಂದ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನನಗೆ ಧೈರ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅವರು ತಿಳಿದಂತಹವರು, ಒಂದು ಉದೇಶವನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಲವು ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಬಹಳ ವ್ಯಂಗ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನನಗೆ ಸೈರ್ಯವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂತೂ ಅವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಾಗತವಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ತರಹದ ವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಇದಲು ಕೆಲವು ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೋ ಏನೋ ಎಂದು ನನಗನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವಾದ ವಿಷಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವುದು ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕ. ಇದು ಕಾರ್ಯತಃ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri B. G. KHOT.—I want to withdraw my resolution.

(The Resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn).

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTION No. 16. Re: RESIGNATION OF CABINET MINISTERS BEFORE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

Sri K. P. REVANNA SIDDAPPA.—I beg to move.

“That this Assembly is of the opinion that the Cabinet of Ministers should resign three months before the ensuing 1962 General Elections and that the Governor should take over the Administration, as otherwise there would be misuse of power and public funds.”

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Resolution moved.

“That this Assembly is of the opinion that the Council of Ministers should resign three months before the ensuing General Elections and that the Government should take over the Administration, as otherwise, there would be misuse of power and public funds.”

† ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ (ತಿಪಟೂರು).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಲದವರ ಬರುವ 1962 ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳ ಮುಂಚೆ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರವರು ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು, ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಮತ್ತು ಸರಕಾರಿ ಹಣ ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ವಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಭೆಯವರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಹೇಳಿದೆ.

ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಎನ್ನತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಹೇಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವವರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗಿಂತ ನಾನೇ ದೊಡ್ಡವನು ಎನ್ನತಕ್ಕ ಭಾವನೆ ಇದೆ. ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಇದು ತನ್ನದು, ತನ್ನವರು ಎಂದು ತನಗೇ ಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಎಂದು ಆಸೆ ಪಡುವುದು ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕ. ಆದರಲ್ಲೂ ಜನ ಆಸೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಹೊನ್ನು, ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮತ್ತು ಮಣ್ಣು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಸೆ ಪಡದೇ ಇರುವವರೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ದೇಶದ ಜನ ಒಂದು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ತಮಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವಾಗ ತಮ್ಮ ಪಾರ್ಷ್ವಯವರೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವ ಧೈರ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ನೀವು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾಗಿಯೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಧೈರ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ನೀವು ನೈಜವಾದ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ